FEATURE DEPARTMENT

Section Devoted to
Attractive Magazine Material

The SANDMAN STORY

FOX FALLS DOWN HILL

MRS. FOX told her husband that he was too busy running about to be a good hunter. "You run from one place to another all night," said Mrs. Fox. "Why don't you stay at one farm and watch for a chance to get our breakfast? Remember, Reynard, a rolling stone gathers no moss."

"What?" questioned her husband, who did not know at all what she meant.

"I mean you are too restless. You never stay in one place long enough to get anything," said Mrs. Fox. "A stone rolling and rolling never gets moss on it, don't you see?"

"Y-e-s," said Mr. Fox, doubtfully, "but if I can't get in where the poultry is at one farm, what is the use of staying there? Why not try another?"

"Stay in one place and watch for a chance to get something," said Mrs. Fox. "You spend all your time running around, just like a stone, all the time rolling."

Mrs. Fox Picked Up the Broom.

Mr. Fox scratched his head as he went out of the house. "She is a deep thinker," he said. "I am half afraid I made a mistake in selecting such a smart wife."

Over the hill trotted Mr. Fox, and remembering his wife's warning not to run about, he found a place to hide near a poultry house and fixed himself to wait for the hens and ducks to come out early in the morning.

But long before it was the least bit light Mr. Fox had left. He was hiding right on the top of a steep hill and when something awakened Mr. Dog he jumped out of his house without a warning bark and went straight for the poultry house.

The first thing Mr. Fox knew he saw Mr. Dog in the moonlight almost up to where he was hiding. He did not stop to hear him bark. Up he jumped and turned to run, but somehow his foot caught in a vine and over he went rolling and rolling down the hill, all the way to the bottom.

Now it happened that this hill was full of burrs, and as Mr. Fox rolled he gathered the prickly round things on his thick fur; so by the time he reached the foot of the hill he looked like a huge monster instead of the trim Mr. Fox who had left the wood that evening.

He didn't know a thing about this until he reached the path leading to his home and met some of the woodfolk that had also been out hunting, just coming home.

"Oh," screamed Mr. Coon, who was the first to see Mr. Fox.

Mr. Possum looked. "Oh," he cried, and ran, and so did all the others, frightened out of their wits by the strange looking creature they saw.

"What is the matter with them," thought Mr. Fox, hurrying home, but when he opened the door and Mrs. Fox gave a scream he knew something must be the matter with him. "What is it?" he asked.

It was a fortunate thing he spoke, for Mrs. Fox picked up the broomstick to drive out the monster she saw coming in her house.

"I must have got them rolling down the hill," said Mr. Fox as Mrs. Fox picked off the burrs. "My dear, your saying about the rolling stone may be true, but you can see for yourself that a rolling Fox gathers burrs."

"You will have to gather something besides burrs if you expect any breakfast," said his wife, and Mr. Fox knew by her tone that she meant what she said.

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Paulette Antoine

Paulette Antoine, the handsome "movie" star, is the wife of C. B. Maddock of New York. On a recent visit to Paris she posed in newly created gowns and millinery for the French makers. The charming actress is well known on both stage and screen.

The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

DO YOUR BIT

NOW is the season for parties of company, for week-end guests, and for excursions to pay protracted visits to country cousins. And you will find that it is not always the cleverest and wittiest person, the girl who talks best or the man who dances most perfectly, the one who tells the funniest story or plays the best rag time, who is the most welcome guest or who is urged again and again to come back.

It is the guest who does his part and a little more who is always popular with the members of the household upon whom devolves the task of running the house. And eventually it is the one who never shirks who wins popularity for himself or herself. In these days when one can never count on steady servants as we could once there is always the possibility that guests will have to turn to and help wash the dishes.

"I am not going to turn in and do the work of a kitchen maid," grumbles the guest when the hotel help have all just walked out. "I didn't come here to work and I'm not going to." But that isn't the question. You wouldn't be doing the work of some striking kitchen worker. You would be helping in an all-around way to keep things going as usual.

So, if you are off with others, whether in a hotel or boarding house or whether you are merely with friends, be sure that you don't shirk your duties. Don't wait for others always to do the careful, graceful thing.

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"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

FACTS about your name; it's history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel

ALINE

OF CURIOUS Teutonic origin is Aline. It signifies "noble" and belongs to the great cycle of names evolved from the prefixes, Aethal, or Adel, which mean high-born or noble. Athalaric, the conqueror of Rome, was a forerunner of the feminine Aline. Since he was oft known as Alaric, the process of evolution is more easily discernible.

Early in the Ninth century, the feminine name of Adolphine was coined in Germany and brought to England. Though is was soon contracted to Dofine—a name still common in Germany—the original name remained long enough to become the predecessor of Aline, through slurring the consonants. One of the daughters of Waltheof, earl of Northumbria, was so called and it is believed that her christening set the fashion for the barbarous names which made their appearance in England about that time.

Aline bears no connection with Eileen, which is the Irish version of Eleanor, nor with Aileen, which is another form of the same name, though the similarity in pronunciation is striking. Aline, however, is more popular in this country than either of the other two.

Aline's talismanic gem is the ruby. It will protect its wearer from danger, and disease, bring her courage and success. Tuesday is her lucky day and three her lucky number. The lily of purity is her flower.

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Same Old Story.

Knicker—What do you think of the modern jokes?

Backer—Oh, they are about the same as the old ones.

Knicker—Yes, and a little older, eh?—Stevens Tech. Stone Mill.

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE STEADFAST SINGER.

THE birds may wing their southern way
Seeking the climes with flowers gay,
But as for me I'll stay right here
Singing my little songs of cheer,
Since there may be a need for song
To help the traveler along
The bleaker roads that lie ahead
When all fair summer's joys have fled.

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THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"PIKER"

IN ENGLISH slang a "piker" is a tramp or a vagrant, and Borrow, in his "Word-book of the English Gypsy Language" states: "The people called in acts of parliament "sturdy beggars" and "vagrants" were, in the old cant language "Abraham men" and, in the modern, "Pikers."

By referring to "Piers Plowman," we find that the word is by no means modern, for one of the quatrains of this old piece reads:

I have a home, and be a hayward,
And ligen a nyghtes
And keep my corne and my croft
From Pykers and Theves.

From this evidence, it is probable that the word was brought over to this country by some of the English settlers, and gained new impetus here by reason of the fact that the name Pike was applied in California in the early 50's to the migratory Southern poor whites, many of whom came from Pike county, in Missouri.

"Pike," says Nordhoff, in his book on California, "in the California sense of the word is the wandering, gypsy-like poor Southern white. This person often lives with his family in a wagon. He rarely follows any steady industry. He is frequently a squatter on other people's lands. He will not work regularly, but moves from place to place as the humor seizes him."

The coast definition of "piker," coupled with the original English meaning, was doubtless responsible for the adoption of the term in race-track slang as the equivalent of some one who bets only small amounts, a man who plays safe and is afraid to take a chance. From the race-track, the term was adopted by Wall street, and finally found its way into the colloquial language of the nation as a whole—though it has never been sanctioned by the best of usage.

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What He Ran.

Mr. Mission Hills—I run things at my house.

Mr. Golden Hills—Probably the lawnmower and the washing machine.—San Diego Union.

HA! HA!

"The boss just discharged me."
"Me too. He's a regular old 'fire-bug,' eh?"

WHY?

IS BALANCE WHEEL OF A WATCH MADE OF DIFFERENT METALS

THE balance-wheel is the heart of a watch. Upon it depends the operation of the other parts of the complicated mechanism. Unless this wheel is perfectly constructed and made so as to withstand varying changes in temperature it will not pulsate accurately and will soon cause the watch to vary so that it loses or gains time.

On account of the different temperatures which the ordinary watch must withstand, it is necessary that the balance-wheel be made of metals which expand and contract at rates which offset each other. For this reason the wheel itself is made of finely tempered steel, while, set around the rim in such a manner as to preserve perfect balance, are bits of brass which act as a check upon the expansion or contraction of the steel. When it is remembered that the balance-wheel on a watch pulsates back and forth some 432,000 times a day and that the delicate mechanism must be so adjusted as to withstand changes of temperature ranging from body-heat to a number of degrees below zero, it will be seen that precautions, such as the use of at least two metals, are essential to the operation of a watch which will keep perfect time.

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THE FALL SKIRTS

Long and Short Effect Combined in Latest Garment.

Two-Material Outfits Promise to Be In Limelight; Contrast to Develop the Trimming.

Out of the mixture of the newer fashions that are being presented to the public as advance models, says a fashion authority in the New York Times, we glean the following leading facts which are pertinent to the development of the fall fashions and which will be more than useful to any one who has to have her clothes designed at the present time.

Long skirts there will be beyond the shadow of any doubt, but they can have interstices of short spaces incorporated in their making so that, at one point they will be quite short while at exactly the opposite points they will fairly be trailing on the ground.

Many of the fall dresses will be made up on a combination of two materials, say, velvet and silk, or velvet and wool or silk and wool or silk and fur fabric, or velvet and real fur. When this is the case there will be little or no extraneous trimming and the contrast of the two fabrics will be used to develop the trimming interest of the gown.

Waistlines will be long—well over the hips—and they will at that point be adorned with trimmings of beads or twisted ribbons or velvets made into rolls or any other sash material which happens to harmonize with the general interests of the gown itself.

The neckline will, in all cases, be as plain as possible, the batteau line being the one which is most favored from among them all. At this point there will be absolutely no trimming but the line of the gown left entirely plain will be left to hold the honors for the costume at that point.

Sleeves will be wide and long. They will be embroidered heavily and often the embroidery applied at this point will be the only sign of trimming in that direction. There will be the whole plain gown which is embroidered in many startling and vivid colors over the sleeve ends and which will have the rest of its surface nothing but a plain color and a chaste line to make it famous.

Girdles and sashes will be very much a feature of the modern gown. They will be colorful in themselves and even when the gown itself is sombre in its expression the girdles will serve to add some hint of a vividness of expression.

BLACK GOWN EVER POPULAR

The black gown always claims its right to recognition, and crepe is the leading material. Of course the skirt must be of uneven length and the bodice plain. This model is attractive.

"TAM" IS OF TAUPE DUVETYN

This fascinating "tam" is of taupe duvetyn, with attractive embroidery in brilliant coloring.

JACKET BLOUSE IS WELCOME

Garment Will Help Out Milady's Wardrobe; Suitable for Women With Slender Lines.

The jacket blouse is new and something that is going to be welcomed by a lot of women as a means of helping out their wardrobe. The idea started in Paris, where all through the spring and summer they were worn with skirts and waists in different colorings. This is a fashion which should be confined to women with long, slender lines, because on any more robust figures it is quite an unhappy thing to break the line of waist and skirt. However, there are many tall, thin figures in the world and they will look lovely in the jacket blouse.

It is, really, a blouse with a long waistline and a tight, rather wide band about the hips. It is made with a low, rolled collar or with a high one that buttons under the chin, and its material is some heavy colorful fabric suitable to the street, with a covering coat, that makes it a sort of coat in itself—hence its name, the jacket blouse. The favorite material for this kind of blouse is a fabric called matelasse. It has a rather thick, almost quiltey, silk surface and over all an embroidered design.

These outer blouses are often worn with plaited skirts of black satin or crepe, and they are desirable, too, with the lighter weight woolen materials. They will naturally grow more in favor as the cooler days approach, for they are essentially the thing to wear before one needs to don a top coat of any great warmth or weight. They are at their loveliest when more or less brightly colored. There is one sort in black and white which is very effective, the embroidery done in black on a white ground. There is another done in dull tones of red on a background of black. The red ones are extremely good looking and there are others which will thrill those who naturally like to wear costumes of this sort.

Slip of Knitted Silk.

For the woman who is not satisfied with either a silk or a nainsook costume slip there is now the costume slip of knitted silk or silk fiber. It is ideal for wear on a cool day beneath a diaphanous gown. A knitted silk slip in orange, for example, is lovely beneath a gown of cocoa georgette, or a slip of ocean green beneath smoke gray.

Lace Lingerie.

Lace corsets are not as impractical as they sound. They are of a strong quality of mesh, and are worn so loosely and comfortably that there is little strain upon them. Lace brassieres are most desirable for hot weather and are shown in attractive styles.

Paris Hats.

Paris is sending over some very smart hats lined under the brim with figured crepe and with scarfs wound about the crown reaching below the shoulder.

Sweater Belts.

Narrow, colored leather belts will be used on sweaters this autumn replacing the white belts that have been favorites through the summer.

THE STOUT WOMAN'S GOWNS

Dresses for the Portly Matrons Are Still Cut With the Low Waistline.

Dresses designed for stout figures are still cut with the low waist-line, and both panels and side drapery are employed to relieve the skirt of its otherwise plain appearance. The overlapping side, caught up at the side front with double clasps or cabochon, is newer than the panels, which, however, are by no means out of favor.

The stout woman has always worn her skirts quite long and therefore not much change in the length is noted.

Moderately large sleeves are advocated for stout women, as a tight sleeve emphasizes the circumference of an abnormally sized arm, and where artistic effect is aimed at cord or very slender string girdles are used rather than crushed belt or sash.

The neck outline is round, square or pointed, according to taste. But fashion gives the preference to round necks where they are becoming. The same materials are used for large sizes as for the normal, and dark colors such as black, navy and the warmer, richer tones of brown are shown chiefly.

Black and White.

Short cloaks in white are being used with black gowns, thus adding a new phase to the smart black and white styles. A gown of black crepe satin was made plain, with an accordion or knitted bodice and rounded neck. The knitting was continued in narrow panels down the sides of the skirt. This costume, so unrelieved in both color and cut, depended for originality upon the short, hip-length coat of white material. The coat, with a high turn-over collar and open front, was embroidered in black and sky blue.

Let Your Fancy Choose Buckles.

In buckles, marked emphasis is given to disks in composition mounted in fancy filigree frames. Many of these are in Egyptian designs, and are ornamented at the center with a metal sphinx head matching the frame.

WATER TANK NOW IMPORTANT ITEM

Unhealthful Mud Puddle Which Affected Stock at All Times Has Been Abolished.

CONCRETE MAKES BIG CHANGE

Any Farmer Can Build Device Similar to One Shown in the Illustration If He Will Follow Instructions Given.

The day of the unsightly, unsanitary mud-hole water tank in the barn lot is a thing of the past.

American farmers, who in the old days struggled against the worst possible conditions in the care of their stock, today have available for their service the most modern methods known to the building trade.

A water tank, often considered of old a minor detail in farm equipment, now is recognized as an important item in the health of farm stock and farm occupants.

Formerly a breeding place for germs, vermin and mosquitoes, the site of the unhealthful mud puddle which affected stock both summer and winter now can be spotlessly clean, dry and sanitary.

Principal Requirement.

While the principal requirement of a water tank is of course that it be watertight, sanitation and permanence also must be considered. Concrete tanks when properly constructed fulfill all of these requirements at a reasonable first cost, with practically no upkeep expense.

Any farmer can construct a water tank similar to the one shown in the picture if he follows these instructions.

The forms, which should preferably be of one-inch material for a large tank, should be prepared so far as is possible before concrete work is begun, then excavation is made about one foot below the ground line of an area a little larger than the proposed tank. If the site is not well drained it may be well to excavate a little deeper. A base of cinders or gravel is then tamped into place and upon it a bed of concrete about six inches thick of a mixture of one part of cement, two parts of sand and four parts of gravel is laid.

As soon as the concrete has hardened so that it will support some weight, the forms for the walls of the tank are put in place and the filling made as rapidly as possible.

A rich mixture of concrete, preferably one part of cement, one and one-half parts of sand and three parts of pebbles or broken stone, is used for this work, and enough help and material should be available so that the entire wall can be constructed in one continuous operation.

In order to make the bottom watertight, the inner forms should not reach to the concrete bed first laid, but a two-inch gap should be left and a layer of concrete equal in thickness to this should be placed so as to be continuous with the concrete in the walls.

Reinforcement Needed.

Reinforcing is, of course, necessary and it is well to have this made "I," shaped and set in the concrete so that the steel extends up into the walls. Bars bent at a right angle should also be placed at the corners, with straight rods extending horizontally in the ends and sides of the tank.

Though not shown in the illustration, a concrete pavement five or six feet wide around the tank is desirable. It can be cast separately and made not less than six inches thick of a 1:2:4 mixture.

Concrete Stock Tank.

HOGGING OFF THE CORN PAYS

Plan Regarded as an Economical Method; Cattle or Sheep Clean Up Much Left.

It is the consensus of opinion among farmers that hogging off corn pays and this fact is borne out by results at most of the agricultural experiment stations. Should you have pigs weighing around 100 lbs to turn into the corn, you can expect the pigs to gain a pound a day or better when fed a pound of shorts or a half pound of tankage in addition to corn hogged off. With pigs of this size in hogging off corn, they can be expected to consume from five to seven pounds of corn daily. It is an economical method of harvesting an area of corn and if not kept in too late in the season, the cattle or sheep will clean up much of the leaves not touched by the hogs.

STANDARD SIZE IN LEGHORNS

It Is Necessary to Cull and Fowls Nearest Right Proportions Should Be Selected.

To get standard size in Leghorns it is necessary to cull. Choose the birds nearest to standard size as breeders. If you get a male that seems to increase the size of the flock, do not sacrifice him after one year, but mate him to good hens.

On Purebreds.

There is no one that can say that breeding good-typed and formed purebred cattle, sheep, hogs, horses or poultry, is doing the wrong thing. It is right in every way, for purebreds stand as the product of many of the brightest minds the world has known.

Skim Milk for Hens.

Skim milk is good stuff for laying hens. Don't forget that. There is perhaps no department of the average farm which pays so large a dividend on the capital invested as the hennery.

SHORT COURSES HAVE GAINED MUCH FAVOR

More Than 60,000 Boys and Girls Enjoy Instruction.

Patterned Somewhat After Farmers and Home Makers' Weeks Conducted by Agricultural Colleges —Leadership Important.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Over 60,000 boys and girls, enrolled in club work under the supervision of extension workers employed co-operatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges, enjoy the advantage of junior short courses and camps every year. These short courses have become a popular feature with the farm boys and girls and are eagerly looked forward to by them throughout the year.

The courses are patterned somewhat after the farmers and home makers' weeks, which have been conducted by the agricultural colleges for several years. Besides the instruction given, emphasis is laid on the social and recreational side of junior extension work. Most of the colleges give a course in rural leadership, emphasizing the importance of boys and girls becoming local leaders of clubs.

Club Boy and His Purebred Calf.

West Virginia, which, besides having three state camps for rural leadership for boys and girls, also maintains 40 county training schools. These schools are held in connection with county camps, and the farm boys and girls enjoy an outing of from one to 10 days at very small expense. Most states provide similar programs at the college or at some desirable location in the state, and a considerable number—as, for example, Montana and Minnesota—conduct county camps.

FARM NAME LENDS DIGNITY

Farmer Takes More Pride in His Place and Markets Much Higher Class of Produce.

The farm that has been christened adds dignity to itself, its owner and the entire neighborhood.

The result is the farmer takes pride in it, makes it a better farm and markets a higher class of produce because he wants to keep the name of his farm in good standing before the public, all of which means more money for the farmer, and that means greater prosperity for the city. Give the farm a name just like any other business institution and see how quickly people will start commenting on your enterprise.

One farmer suggests why not urge state representatives to pass a law, where there is none at present, giving a farmer the exclusive right to a certain name by his registering it with the county clerk and paying a $1 fee for so doing. This will pay all the expense incurred. It will give him a standing in his community and dignify the business of farming. The business men of the city will help you, as they are commencing to realize the importance of the farm, and the fact that the city grows just as fast as the surrounding country is developed. Now everybody boost and do this one little thing as a start for bigger things.

CONTINUE INBREEDING TESTS

Department of Agriculture Has Now Taken Up Investigations With Poultry and Swine.

After 15 years of inbreeding and cross-breeding experiments with guinea pigs, in which more than 34,000 animals were used, the United States Department of Agriculture is continuing the investigations with poultry and swine, making use of many facts developed in the tests with the smaller animals. Six pens of White Leghorns have been set aside for the purpose, and it is planned to breed continuously within each pen, using one male bird each year. A similar test will be carried on with five pairs of Poland Chinas and four pairs of Tamworth hogs. This experiment will make possible a later comparison of crossing within a breed and between two breeds with inbreeding.

Hens Breathe at Furious Pace.

A thousand pounds of hens need 8,278 cubic feet of air a day, while a thousand pounds of horse uses up only 3,401 cubic feet of air a day. Hens have to breathe at a furious pace to keep up their high body temperature. Give them air.

Selecting Seed Potatoes.

The old belief that small potatoes planted would give good results is as erroneous as the belief that a scrub sire or a nubbin of corn will give as good results as select stock. Keep this in mind when selecting seed potatoes

Straw Stops Gullies.

A few loads of straw from about the stacks will keep some of the little washes that have started from making deep gullies before spring.

Prevent Spray Residues.

It has been found that arsenical spray residues on pears can be prevented by careful spraying with power machines.

Volunteer Sweet Clover.

Volunteer sweet clover may be destroyed by plowing late in the spring, but with fall plowing practically every plant will come up next spring, according to H. L. Walster, agronomist at the North Dakota agricultural college, formerly of Wisconsin.

Fall Dipping of Sheep.

While spring dipping of sheep is very important to give the flock, including the young lambs, a clean bill, the fall dipping is still more important and should never be omitted.

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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 41.

217 ARE SAVED FROM SHIP AFIRE

Passangers and Crew of Steamer City of Honolulu

STORY TOLD BY WIRELESS

Radio Call Of Burning Liner Brings Rescuing Vessels—Former German Liner.

San Francisco.—All the passengers, officers and crew of the burning steamship City of Honolulu, which was abandoned at 10 A. M. Thursday, are safe, according to wireless advices received by the Federal Telegraph Company from Capt. H. R. Lester, of the City of Honolulu, who reported that the refugees were on board the freight steamer West Faralon.

The West Faralon reached the scene early. The City of Honolulu carried 72 passengers and 145 officers and members of the crew, a total of 217.

Fire broke out on the City of Honolulu and spread so rapidly that all those aboard had to take to small boats. The sea was smooth when the ship was abandoned.

The ship was homeward bound to San Pedro, Cal., from Honolulu, and was 1,405 miles east of Honolulu and 670 miles southwest of San Pedro when the fire started.

Capt. H. R. Lester, of the City of Honolulu, reported that the City of Honolulu was like a gigantic pillar of flame and smoke and was in a critical condition. The West Faralon lay a mile away.

The City of Honolulu is the reconverted German liner Frederick der Grosse. During the war she was known as the Huron and when the Shipping Board allocated her to the Los Angeles Steamship Company, for passenger and freight carrying between Los Angeles and the Hawaiian Islands, she was renamed the City of Honolulu.

The vessel is 600 feet long and has twin-screw propellers.

Although three other vessels—the Matson liner Enterprise, the army transport Thomas and the private yacht Casian of Edward L. Doheny, Los Angeles oil magnate—heard the distress signals from the City of Honolulu before the West Faralon did, the freighter was only 50 miles away when it started to the rescue, shortly before noon.

Conditions were favorable both for the small boats of the City of Honolulu to ride safe and for the West Faralon to make fast time, and by 2:45 P. M. the rescuing steamer had reached the scene and was beginning to take the passengers aboard. All had reached the deck by 3:40 P. M., messages stated.

Only brief messages had been received here, so it was known under what circumstances the passengers and crew escaped from the burning vessel. Apparently the sea remained smooth throughout the day, for Capt. H. M. Walk, of the West Faralon, reported conditions were favorable.

The army transport Thomas will take passengers and crew of the City of Honolulu aboard and bring them to San Francisco and the Matson liner Enterprise will continue its voyage to Honolulu, according to a wireless message from the West Faralon, received by the Federal Telegraph Company.

Less than half a dozen of the passengers were from the eastern part of the United States. A large number were from Honolulu, Los Angeles and Southern California points, while the remainder came from other parts of the Pacific Coast. Fifty-six of the passengers were in the saloon, the other 16 third-class.

Thirty-four of the saloon passengers were women. One woman was traveling third-class with a baby girl 23 months old.

PAYS BETTER THAN EVER.

Substantial Increase In Volume Of Advertising Reported.

New York.—A substantial increase in the volume of advertising in the country was reported at the convention of the American Association of Advertising Agencies. The aggregate total of appropriations by national advertisers for the year, the report said, was $250,000,000.

Newly elected officers of the association are A. W. Erickson, of New York, president; H. S. Gardner, St. Louis, vice-president; Eugene McGuckin, Philadelphia, secretary; John P. Hallman, New York, treasurer.

PENNSY TO LEASE ROADS.

I. C. C. Grants Authority For Taking Over Several Subsidiaries.

Washington.—Authority was granted the Pennsylvania Railroad by the Interstate Commerce Commission to lease a number of subsidiary lines. These lines include the Wheeling Terminal, Englewood Connecting Railway, South Chicago and Southern, Toledo, Columbus and Ohio River, Cleveland, Akron and Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern, Pittsburgh, Ohio Valley and Cincinnati, Ohio Connecting Railroad, Indianapolis and Frankfort, Louisville Bridge and Terminal Railway.

NEGRO POPULATION SHIFTS.

Center Moves Northeastward For First Time In U. S. History.

Washington.—For the first time in history, the center of negro population of the United States has moved northeast, being located in the extreme northwestern corner of Georgia, the Census Bureau announced. The center is approximately 9.4 miles farther east and 19.4 miles farther north than in 1910. Former movements have been in a southwesterly direction.

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Excavating Workers
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PLAGUE A

British And F ning Aid— At Work

London.—M refugees, mos children, are n and upon isla threatened wi and exposure their Near Ea tween the Tu are penniless

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PERSIAN RE

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